

7000 Hazardous Materials

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7100 Introduction

This section is intended to meet the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) requirement for hazardous-substance-release contingency planning. Public Law 101-380, which created the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90), also amended the FWPCA (codified as Title 33, United States Code, Section 1321(j)(1)). Among other things, that amendment requires contingency planning for releases of hazardous substances in the Area Contingency Plan (ACP), and requires response plans for waterfront facilities and vessels handling hazardous substances. The substances designated by the FWPCA as hazardous, and therefore requiring contingency planning in accordance with the FWPCA, are listed in Title 40 CFR 116.4. Only 3 of those substances are handled in bulk in the Sector LA-LB (LA-LB) Area of Responsibility (AOR). While the law requires planning for “hazardous substance (HAZSUB)” releases, the developers of this section have chosen to use the broader term “hazardous materials” (HAZMAT) for plan development, as defined in ACP Volume I, section 1200. The Coast Guard has authority, jurisdiction, and resources that may be used to assist a HAZMAT incident response even if the substance released is *not* a FWPCA-designated substance, and we should, therefore, plan for assisting a HAZMAT incident response. Essentially, this section addresses response to any undesirable non-oil substance leaked into the environment.

This section outlines the jurisdictional boundaries of HAZMAT incident response between federal, state, and local agencies, and identifies some of the potentially available response assets to address a hazmat incident.

7110 Background

For the purposes of this section, the discussion will be limited to hazmat incidents occurring during marine transportation only. This approach has been taken in order to isolate the issues of jurisdiction and response procedures to one clearly defined area. However, the authorities, jurisdictions, and resources identified herein may be useful in any hazmat incident impacting waters where the CG Sector LA-LB has jurisdiction as On Scene Coordinator (OSC).

In accordance with the California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan (HMICP), response and management of a hazmat incident is primarily the responsibility of local government acting as the lead for public health and safety within their jurisdiction. This is especially true when an incident occurs in an inland location. Local fire and police departments and other emergency personnel who have been trained in response procedures for hazmat incidents will respond and be the first officials to begin handling the emergency. If other local assistance is required, or, due to the size of an incident, state, or federal resources are needed, a larger response network is built through the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command System (ICS) and a Unified Command (UC) representing joint decision-making authority will be developed. The vast majority of relatively routine hazmat incidents are handled in this manner.

However, hazmat-incident response in the marine environment offers a unique set of variables that do not lend themselves to be defined along clear jurisdictional lines. Local government personnel may have the resources and training to respond properly to land-based incidents, but do not have expertise in dealing with marine fire fighting or emergency response on water. Conversely, the CG has the expertise to

manage many marine incidents, such as fire, disabled vessel management or rescue. The method to properly respond is further complicated by the introduction of state and federal specialized response teams that have the proper training to assist in an incident response, but must be correctly requested and then integrated into the management structure in order to properly aid the Incident Command (IC) team.

Who is in charge of an incident and who actually manages the incident may be two separate entities. Section 311(c)(1) of the CWA, as amended by OPA 90, gives the OSC authority to “direct **or** monitor all Federal, State, and private actions to remove a discharge” (emphasis added). *(Note: since the authority cited is issued in the CWA, it only creates jurisdiction over discharges of those hazardous substances designated under Section 311(b)(2) of the CWA, and published in Title 40 CFR 116.4. There are only 3 such hazardous substances carried in bulk as cargo and discharged to just 5 facilities in the Sector LA-LB AOR. Smaller discharges of such substances may, of course, result from other sources.)* The National Contingency Plan (NCP), states (in 40 CFR 300.135(d)) that “the OSC’s efforts shall be coordinated with other appropriate federal, state, local, and private response agencies. OSCs may designate capable persons from federal, state, or local agencies to act as their on-scene representatives.” Thus, a local government may manage a response, and the OSC’s only involvement would be notification and confidence that the local official, serving as the OSC onscene representative, had the capabilities to conduct a safe and effective response, with OSC assistance as needed.

The method by which an emergency is managed is contingent upon two variables: the incident’s location and size. If at a dock, where local responders can have direct access to a site, local government will start out in the lead. If the incident is on an anchored vessel or at sea, the CG will likely begin as the incident commander. Initial response to marine hazmat emergencies will involve local government responders, the CG, and appropriate state agencies, but if the incident grows and there is need for specialized personnel and resources increase, the ICS structure will expand and the UC will be formed with the responsible decision makers. Given the specifics of a particular incident, the lead authority in the UC team would likely be the local government or the CG, with potential involvement by the responsible party (spiller) and the state.

Communication and coordination will be paramount in any hazmat incident in order to ensure a proper response structure and clear lines of authority exist.

7120 Governmental Policy, Roles, & Responsibilities

7120.1 Introduction

The response system for the governmental agencies has been standardized under [Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5](#). Each level of government has its own unique capabilities, responsibilities, response strengths, jurisdictions, and authorities. The following sections describe the response actions and systems for the federal, state, and local agencies as viewed by the agencies themselves.

7120.2 HAZMAT References

Regional Contingency Plan

Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
(CERCLA)

COMDTINST M16465.29

COMDTINST M16465.30

MOU between US Coast Guard and EPA

Instrument of Redelelegation

Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5: Management of Domestic
Incidents

Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-8: National Preparedness

National Incident Management System (NIMS), 1 March 2004

National Response Framework (NRF)

State of California OES Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan (HMICP)

State of California OES Hazardous materials Incident Tool Kit (Tool Kit)

LEPC 1 Regional Plan - 2004

7120.3 Federal Policy, Roles & Responsibility

Under the NCP, the federal OSC is the senior official for all response efforts. These responsibilities are shared between the CG and the EPA. The CG provides the OSC for oil discharges and hazmat releases into or threatening the coastal zone. EPA provides OSCs for oil discharges and hazmat releases into or threatening the inland zone. The CG OSC has additional responsibility for spills, releases, and threatened spills and releases from vessels and CG-regulated marine-transportation-related facilities. The boundaries between the CG and EPA zones can be found in this Area Contingency Plan, section 1400 or 40 C.F.R. 300.120.

The role of OSC is radically different depending on the material(s) involved in a release or threatening to impact navigable waters. In incidents involving oil, the CG OSC takes a very active role in the response. The OSC serves as the senior member of the UC and directs the response activities. For hazmat releases or threatened releases, the OSC looks after federal interests and provides support to the local, county, or state responding agency. The OSC would assume an active role only under specific circumstances, such as when an incident exceeds response capabilities of local agencies. The OSC would assist the state and local agencies with any technical advice, obtaining specialized assistance, and monitoring of the response.

There are 7 areas of CG actions in the event of a hazmat release: (The paragraphs in italics are from a CG Headquarters directive, and the subsequent paragraphs contain amplifying information.)

Conduct local contingency planning for response to hazardous chemical releases.

CG Sector LA-LB's role in any HAZMAT response will be primarily Command and Control of the incident as the OSC within a Unified Command structure with the local response agencies. Sector LA-LB is not equipped or sufficiently trained to conduct entry to any response requiring personal protective equipment (PPE) levels above level D. This section will identify the resources and authorities held by the COTP LA-LB that may assist in a hazmat incident response.

Conduct traditional COTP responsibilities such as restricting access to the affected area and controlling marine traffic; notifying facilities operating vulnerable water intakes of the release; coordinating with state and local emergency responders; and assisting as CG resources and capabilities permit.

In Southern California, the Sector Commander for Sector LA-LB is designated as the COTP from the Monterey County-San Luis Obispo County line south to the Orange County-San Diego County line.

USCG COTPs serve as the designated OSCs for the coastal zone, typically this jurisdiction line is coastwise of Hwy 1, Pacific Coast Highway. Therefore, Sector Commander LA-LB is the OSC for the Central California coastal zone. See section 1200 for the description of the Central California coastal zone.

The Sector Commander is designated by the Commandant of the USCG as the COTP for the purpose of giving immediate direction to CG law enforcement within the assigned AOR.

The COTP LA-LB AOR comprises the land masses and waters of California south of Monterey, Kings, Tulare, and Inyo Counties except San Diego and Imperial Counties. The offshore boundary starts at a line bearing 240° T from the intersection of the Monterey-San Luis Obispo County line (approximately 35°47.5' N. latitude) and the California coast to the outermost extent of the EEZ; thence proceeds southerly along the outermost extent of the EEZ to a line bearing 255° T from the intersection of the Orange-San Diego County lines (approximately 33°22.5' N. latitude) and the California coast; thence easterly along this line to the coast. Note that the AOR for the CG COTP LA-LB authority is not the same as the AOR for the CG OSC authority.

The COTP can control access to an area by establishment of a safety zone. That safety zone can include waterfront facilities, vessels, and areas of water or land, or both.

The COTP can enlist the aid of Federal, state, county, municipal, and private agencies to assist in the enforcement of access control. This authority also allows use of CG resources for transportation of hazmat incident responders, both government agencies and commercial.

The COTP can control marine traffic by directing vessel movements in a specified area.

The COTP can create a COTP order directing a specific vessel's operation, including anchoring, for, among other things, "temporary hazardous conditions".

The COTP can prohibit entry into U.S. waters for multiple reasons, including discharges of oil or hazardous materials.

The COTP can request personnel and resources from our National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSF-CC). The PST is the only West coast hazmat response organization directly controlled by the CG.

The COTP can have other CG units make marine band radio broadcasts for both informational purposes and to assist enforcement actions.

The Sector Commander LA-LB is also the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection (OCMI). The OCMI, responsibilities include inspection of vessels, shipyard and factory inspections, investigation of marine casualties and accidents, licensing mariners, and enforcement of vessel inspection, navigation, and seamen's laws in general.

The OCMI AOR is the same as the COTP AOR above.

Conduct a preliminary assessment of the incident to: (1) evaluate the magnitude of the threat to the public health and welfare and the environment, (2) determine if response action by the RP and/or the state and local government is adequate, (3) establish jurisdiction for a Federal response, and (4) collect the data necessary to formulate a response plan if a Federal response is warranted.

County and municipal agencies may have jurisdiction and responsibility. Their responders may require transportation, and the COTP may arrange it to the site. If the COTP can bring expertise, personnel, or equipment to assist a problem at sea, we do not expect an offer of assistance to be declined. If the incident is at sea, the COTP can also contact Special Forces (including USCG National Strike Force (NSF), EPA Environmental Response Team (ERT), NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC), EPA Technical Assistance Team (TAT), etc.) for recommendations.

Contact the owner and/or operator of the source of the release, if known, to inform them of their potential liability for government removal costs, to explain the Coast Guard's role as OSC, and to gather information for response and port safety purposes. Administrative orders shall be used when appropriate to direct actions of the responsible party.

The state has various funding sources of their own, and should evaluate appropriate state sources before seeking CERCLA money.

While the COTP can issue an administrative order to a facility under the authority of CERCLA Section 106, the definition of facility under CERCLA section 101(9) does not include vessels. Therefore, the COTP cannot issue administrative orders to vessels. The COTP may, however, be able to use a COTP order to accomplish the same effect.

Based on the findings of the preliminary assessment, carry out first aid mitigation actions if the situation warrants immediate action. First aid mitigation actions are those response actions taken by OSC personnel necessary to address immediate concerns prior to the arrival of cleanup contractors or action by the responsible party.

Monitor cleanup actions of responsible parties or, in the case of Federal removal, providing on-scene supervision of removal activities, ensuring the employment of a sound removal strategy. The OSC is not expected to be capable of designing and carrying out a complex removal plan. In certain situations, support from Special Forces (E.G. National Strike Force (NSF), EPA Environmental Response Team (ERT), NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC)) may be necessary to assist in the development or review of a removal strategy. In either case, the OSC shall ensure that guidelines regarding worker safety are adhered to by all parties involved in the response.

To create a site safety plan, COTP may require the assistance of the ship's agent or shipping company to provide the hazardous materials manifest and assistance in creating a removal strategy.

For Federal removal, arrange for the services of contractors and supervise their actions, ensuring that response costs are documented as required by Chapter 86 of the U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Manual Vol. IX.

7120.4 State Policy, Roles, & Responsibilities

In California, the state's main role in any hazmat incident is to assist local government, and take part in the UC as appropriate. Certain resources exist at the state level, and if requested can be made available to assist federal and local responders in a marine hazmat incident.

A release or threatened release of a hazmat within the State of California must be reported. Hazmat includes any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health or safety or to the environment, if released. There is no minimum reportable quantity. An immediate verbal report of any release or threatened release of hazardous material must be made to (1) the local emergency response agency (such as 9-1-1, or the fire or health department, as directed by local laws), then (2) to the Office of Emergency Services (OES) at 800-852-7550 or 916-262-1621. This immediate report should include: location of the release or threatened release; the name(s) of the person(s) reporting; hazardous material involved; estimates of the quantity, and potential hazards presented by the material.

OES will notify other federal and state agencies and appropriate local government contacts as specified in law. Assistance may be sought from local agencies, other state agencies, or the federal government for any incident response. Additionally, the notifier or responders may request that OES contact specialized state agencies for additional assistance. In California, the primary state agencies that will assist the incident responders are the following:

Department of Fish and Game (DFG) - the department is the "state agency coordinator" for any off-highway spill. In accordance with HMICP Figure 2.1, there is no pre-designated state IC **except** on-highway, where the CHP is the IC. DFG may be actively involved with the transition of an incident from the emergency response phase to the longer-term environmental remediation phase;

Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) - as part of California's Environmental Protection Agency (Cal EPA), DTSC has expertise handling and responding to a incident involving hazmat;

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) - also part of Cal EPA and is concerned with researching and responding to a substance's impact to human health and the environment;

California Highway Patrol (CHP) - the state IC for any on-highway incident;

Regional Air and Water Boards - are both part of Cal EPA and have jurisdiction for air and water quality in their areas.

Hazmat responses will be conducted under the National Incident Management System (NIMS). NIMS defines the principles of the incident-command system, incident resources and facilities, and common responsibilities.

Further responsibilities and resources are contained in the California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan (HMICP) and further detailed in the Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit (Tool Kit), compiled by the state OES. The HMICP & the Tool Kit contain a listing of additional federal, state, and local resources available during a response to a hazmat incident. The HMICP & the Tool Kit also outline the policy and process that should be followed during a hazmat incident in California. The HMICP is currently being rewritten to be consistent with NIMS and other state response programs that the Legislature has created since its last edition.

For most hazmat emergencies, local-government responders will be on scene first at an incident within their jurisdiction. If not present on the scene, local-government representatives should be brought into the management of the incident as soon as possible. Generally, in any hazmat incident assisting agencies will respond from three functional areas:

Fire Services - Certain fire departments have established a hazmat response team whose organizational structure will provide the necessary supervision and control for the essential functions required at a hazmat incident.

Law Enforcement - The local law-enforcement agency will respond to most hazmat incidents. Depending on the incident factors, law enforcement may be a partner in the unified command of the incident, or may participate as an assisting agency. Some functional responsibilities which may be handled by law enforcement include: isolating the incident area; managing crowd control; traffic control; providing protective public action, such as evacuations or sheltering-in-place; and managing criminal investigations.

Environmental-Health Agencies - In most cases, the local or state environmental health agency will be at the scene and a partner in the Unified Command of the incident. Some functional responsibilities which may be handled by environmental-health agencies include: determining the nature and identity of the hazardous material; establishing the criteria for cleanup and disposal of the material; declaring the site safe for reentry by the public; providing the medical history of exposed individuals; monitoring the surrounding environment; assisting in the cleanup of the site; and providing technical advice.

These three functional areas will be addressed through local, state and federal officials responding to the incident utilizing ICS. The design of the ICS structure and the makeup of the UC will be determined by the specifics of a particular incident.

A system of hazmat mutual aid is being developed in California. A specific subset of the master mutual-aid program, it will simplify and organize procedures for responding agencies to share personnel and resources during an incident, however large.

7120.5 Local Government Policy

Pursuant to the California Health and Safety Code Chapter 6.95, local governments have developed local area plans (which differ from the Federal ACPs) documenting policies and procedures for responding to hazmat incidents. These policies and procedures include sections on notification and coordination, communications, utilization of the incident-command system, pre-emergency planning, public safety and information, supplies and equipment, and responsibilities of responding organizations. The main responsibilities of the response agencies are to rescue and treat victims, perform fire suppression, isolate contaminated areas from the general public, control and contain hazardous materials, and facilitate any public evacuations or shelter-in-place operations. The area plan delineates who is responsible for management of the incident. Local area plans may differ on the designee of the incident commander. Representatives from local police, fire, or offices of emergency services may be the incident commander. Due to the proximity of these public safety agencies to potential hazmat sites on land they can respond quickly and adequately within their jurisdiction.

Local contingency plans specify what locations would be covered for response by hazardous materials agencies. These local jurisdictions may include one or more counties, one or more cities, unincorporated areas or any combination thereof. Local jurisdictions may include all areas within city or county limits, which may include adjacent waters. Local plans may or may not discuss jurisdictions and response to the adjacent waters. Many local governments may not consider response to hazardous materials for incidents at docks, adjoining bays or inlets, or in coastal waters. Their response in these waters may not have been considered due to a perception of the role of the CG and the California DFG in spills of oil and other petroleum-related products. Additionally the local government's ability to respond to waterborne incidents may be limited.

7130 Operations & Response

In the coastal zone (typically coastwise of Hwy 1, Pacific Coast Highway) the CG is the Federal OSC. However, the on-scene management of the incident may be performed by the appropriate local government agency responder.

Local agencies may have a number of limitations in responding to a hazardous materials incident into the water or on a vessel. These include: Access to marine vessels; communications with the master of the vessel; hazardous materials cargo or uses upon vessels; experience with vessel operations; knowledge and access to booming resources; and experience with marine contractors. Therefore, the ability of representatives of local agencies to respond and be the incident commanders for hazmat marine incidents may be limited. Local agencies will vary in their ability to respond to incidents which occur in/on navigable waters. The following is a general summary of local agency capabilities:

Docked Vessels - Most local agencies should be able to respond and take charge of incidents which occur at docked vessels. They may still require assistance from the CG to control vessel traffic, notify facilities with vulnerable intakes, and conduct booming.

Vessels at anchor - Some local agencies may be able to respond to incidents on vessels at anchor in bays or inlets, because they have transportation and

communication capabilities to handle the incident. The CG can assist other local agencies with out adequate transportation, equipment, and communications to respond to a vessel at anchor.

Vessels Underway - Few, if any, local agencies will be able to respond to incidents which occur outside of the harbor(s). For these incidents, the CG will be the primary response agency.

Containerized aboard a vessel - Most local agencies should be able to respond and take charge of incidents which occur at docked vessels but access to containerized cargo can be extremely difficult and require movement of other cargo to gain access. Due to the complex issues surrounding the movement of containerized cargo the use of ICS and Unified Command is highly encouraged.

Containerized cargo at a Designated Waterfront Facility - Most local agencies should be able to respond and take charge of incidents which occur at a designated waterfront facility but access to containerized cargo can be extremely difficult and require movement of other cargo to gain access. Due to the complex issues surrounding the movement of containerized cargo the use of ICS and Unified Command is highly encouraged.

Abandoned barrel/drum in a navigable waterway - Some local agencies may be able to respond to abandoned barrels/drums are found in harbors, bays, or inlets, because they have transportation and communication capabilities to handle the incident. The CG can assist local agencies without adequate transportation, equipment, and communications to respond to such an incident. Safety is paramount! If the responding agency is unable to definitively identify the product inside the barrel/drum prior to handling, removing, or opening the barrel/drum based on external markings/labeling on the barrel/drum then the barrel/drum shall be considered an unknown HAZMAT. This requires a minimum level B response until drum has been removed from the water and the product has been identified.

In all cases where hazmat incidents may impact local jurisdictions, local agencies must be notified. The most expedient method of notifying all local, regional, state, and federal agencies is through the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802. Additional notification checklists are provided below.

On-Scene Checklist

- IF THERE IS A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL EMERGENCY, THIS CHECKLIST CAN BE USED AS A GENERAL **GUIDELINE** FOR ON-SCENE RESPONSE ACTIONS.
- THE FOLLOWING TASKS ARE INCIDENT-SPECIFIC AND THE ORDER OF COMPLETION SHOULD BE BASED ON THE PRIORITIES OF PROTECTING PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ENVIRONMENT, AND PROPERTY:

DISCOVERY AND NOTIFICATION

1. Insure safety of life and health.
 - a. If necessary, rescue victims - **ONLY** if rescue can be done safely.
 - b. Provide emergency medical care, including decontamination of exposed persons.
 - c. Determine need for protective actions (e.g., evacuation or sheltering in place).
2. Isolate the area and deny entry.
3. Stay upwind and upgrade.
4. Eliminate any ignition sources, and avoid contact with the spilled substance.
5. Identify the spilled substance(s), and the potential hazards.
6. Notify the appropriate agencies.
(without impeding immediate control of the release or medical measures)
7. Request appropriate response resources and assistance (contractors, agencies).
8. Activate Incident Command System (ICS).
9. Assign ICS roles and responsibilities.
10. Establish Incident Command Post.
11. Prepare Site Safety Plan.
12. Initiate Investigation.
13. Liaison with government agencies (local, state, federal) that have jurisdiction.

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT AND INITIAL ACTION

1. Control the source (stop the discharge).
2. Minimize the spread.
3. Assess the situation.
 - a. Determine extent of spill;
 - b. Determine objectives and strategies;
 - c. Establish immediate priorities; and
 - d. Prepare Incident Action Plan (IAP).
4. Implement IAP.
5. Protect sensitive habitats and species.
6. Initiate Natural Resources Damage Assessment (NRDA).

CONTAINMENT, RECOVERY, CLEANUP, & WASTE MANAGEMENT

1. Contain the spread.
2. Recover spilled product.
3. Mitigate impacted areas.
4. Collect and share pertinent information.
5. Continually reassess situation; adjust IAP as needed.
6. Manage and coordinate response actions and operations.
7. Ensure proper disposition of recovered product and contaminated materials.
8. Demobilize response equipment and personnel.

Documentation, Cost Recovery, and Closure

1. Compile response documentation.
2. Recover response costs.
3. Develop plan for site rehabilitation and/or restoration.
4. Rehabilitate and/or restore natural resources and property; monitor recovery.
5. Recover damages to natural resources and property.
6. Close incident; release Responsible Party from further cleanup action.

CHECKLIST: CG DISCOVERY/NOTIFICATION ACTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

1. If not already known, obtain and report the following to the NRC once known:
Location of the release
Type of material released
Estimate of quantity of material released
Possible source of the release
Date and time of the release
2. Contact COTP and report any initial assessment possible (310)521-3801
3. Notify Federal state and local agencies – consider requesting assistance from PIAT, DRG, NPFC, ERT, NSF, NOAA and other Strike teams (Refer to Section II.2.2.5 and Appendix D for more information on Special Teams).
4. Determine if there are appropriate roles for state, local, and private agencies with the authority and capability to handle the incident.

**Should the Release be a CG Responsibility Under CERCLA? --
Determine the elements of jurisdiction and initial course of action based
on the following elements:**

1. The following are NOT considered releases under CERCLA:

Section 104(a)(3) of The Act prohibits removal actions financed under CERCLA when the release or threat of a release is the result of:

- a. Solely contained within a workplace building (such as asbestos);
- b. A normal emission from an auto, truck, marine, or aviation engine or a pumping station;
- c. By-products of nuclear power production;
- d. A normal application of a pesticide or fertilizer;
- e. On a DOD vessel or facility, unless DOD requests assistance;
- f. A naturally occurring substance in its unaltered form, or in a form altered by a natural process (such as uranium and radon); or
- g. Deterioration of a public or private drinking water system through ordinary use.

2. The elements of jurisdiction under CERCLA are:

Release of a hazardous substance within the meaning of:

- a. Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as per the lists in 40 CFR 117;
- b. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), per the lists in 40 CFR 302;
- c. CERCLA as any contaminant posing "imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare", whether listed or not;
- d. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act as per any of the lists or definitions of hazardous waste in 40 CFR 261; or
- e. Other considerations under CERCLA (See Figure 3 in Section II, page II.10).

3. The CG will take CERCLA FOSC duties if:

- a. The location of the release is in the coastal zone, Great Lakes waters, ports, or harbors;
- b. If immediate action is required prior to EPA FOSC arriving on scene; or
- c. If agreed upon by the EPA and CG under any other circumstances.

√	CHECKLIST: EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND ACTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS
	1. Deploy to the scene -- Do not endanger CG personnel at any time during the response
	2. Immediately contact the Incident Commander
	3. Determine the capabilities and assess the needs of the IC
	4. Contact COTP and/or FOSC to arrange safety zones, search and rescue, and personnel recovery
	5. At this point CG role is mainly one of Coordination and Support for local agency responders.
	6. Contact appropriate Federal agencies – request PIAT, DRG, NPFC, ERT, NSF and other Strike teams
	7. Notify lead state agencies and other agencies in the Area Contingency Plan.
	8. Issue immediate waterway closure broadcasts to mariners if required
	9. Contact NPFC to get CERCLA Project Number
	10. Open Hotline with NOAA as appropriate
	11. Start incident documentation – assume all documentation will become part of the Administrative Record (MISLE INCIDENT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY)
	12. Begin drafting and issue POLREP as appropriate (See Section II.2.2.1 and Chapter 7 of the USCG Marine Safety Manual and D11 POLREP SOP)
	<p>13. Conduct a removal preliminary assessment (PA) and if warranted, a removal site inspection: A removal site evaluation for possible CERCLA response shall be undertaken as promptly as possible. Base the removal preliminary assessment on readily available information. Include, but do not limit the removal preliminary assessment to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identification of the source and nature of the release or threat of release; b. Evaluation by ATSDR or by other sources, for example, state public health agencies, of the threat to public health; c. Evaluation of the magnitude of the threat; d. Evaluation of factors necessary to make the determination of whether a removal is necessary; and e. Determination of whether a nonfederal party (POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTY or PRP) is undertaking proper response or any other organization can make a timely response.

√	CHECKLIST: EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND ACTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS
	<p>A removal site evaluation shall be terminated when the FOSC determines:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is no release; 2. The source is neither a vessel nor a CERCLA facility; 3. The release involves neither a hazardous substance, nor a pollutant or contaminant that may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare of the United States; 4. The release consists of a situation subject to limitations on response (naturally occurring substance, confined to inside a building, is due to normal deterioration of a water supply); 5. The amount, quantity, or concentration released does not warrant federal response; 6. A party responsible for the release, or any other person, is providing appropriate response, and on-scene monitoring by the government is not required; or 7. The removal site evaluation is completed.
	14. Ensure the results of the removal site evaluation are properly and completely documented.
	15. Ensure that appropriate natural resource trustees are promptly notified so they can initiate any actions required of them. Coordinate all response activities with such affected trustees.
	16. If the removal site evaluation indicates that removal action under is not required, but that remedial action under CERCLA may be necessary, the CG FOSC shall coordinate with EPA to transfer FOSC authority to EPA.
	17. If the removal site evaluation and other considerations indicate a removal action is required, commence removal actions.

✓	FOSC CONSIDERATIONS AND ACTIONS FOR REMOVAL ACTIONS
	1. Elements of jurisdiction evaluated and deemed removal by CG is mandated.
	2. Notification actions are complete.
	3. CG FOSC is designated and in charge.
	4. Removal Preliminary Assessment complete and documented
	5. Proper reports completed, Administrative Record (AR) started
	6. Potential RP identified and responding and is in compliance, or Administrative Order issued to direct compliance
	7. Coordination with Federal, State and Other agencies initiated. Response teams requested if appropriate.
	8. Applicable Or Relevant And Appropriate Requirements (ARAR) determined – discussed further in COMDTINST 16465.31 CG HAZMAT Response Manual
	9. Removal Site Inspection complete and documented by inclusion of report in the AR
	10. Notification to Natural Resource Trustees (if necessary)
	11. ARAR letter to state and the state's response
	12. Action Memorandum issued (within one week of exceeding funding ceiling) and based on solid site evaluation or site inspection data – public review afforded if required by the time frames involved
	13. NPFC cost recovery and fiscal management checklists commenced and followed
	14. Public Notices made and comments evaluated with required FOSC response made as required
	15. Removal action contractors and equipment selected and removal actions initiated
	16. Removal actions and Sampling Plan put into place
	17. Sampling Plan(s) and Data evaluated on an ongoing basis to determine if criteria to stop removal are met
	18. Stakeholder actions put into place (JIC established, meeting location determined, PIAT requested)
	19. Criteria established to evaluate when removal is no longer required
	20. Once criteria are met, closeout the removal action or when appropriate shift FOSC duties to EPA

√	ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD CHECKLIST-Required CG and/or EPA FOSC Documentation
	Documentation of notification to USCG of spill situation
	Notification to State of incident
	Reconnaissance Trip Report
	Removal Preliminary Assessment Document
	ATSDR Consultation and Assessment
	Final Removal Site Inspection Work Plans
	Removal Site Inspection Report
	Removal Site Evaluation Report
	Removal Site Evaluation Termination Form
	Notification to Natural Resource Trustees (if necessary)
	ARAR letter to state and the state's response – discussed further in Section II.2.3.4 of this volume
	Action Memorandum
	Amendments to Action Memorandum
	Public Notices
	Public Comments and FOSC Responses to Public Comments
	Sampling Plan(s)
	Sampling Data
	Chain of Custody Forms
REMEDIAL ACTIONS Required Documentation for the Administrative Record – Not 100% Applicable to CG	
	Technical Studies performed for the site (e.g., ground water study)
	Risk evaluation /endangerment Assessment and underlying documentation
	Memoranda on site-specific or issue-specific policy decisions (e.g., memoranda of off-site disposal availability, compliance with other statutes, special coordination needs).
	Guidance Documents

√	ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD CHECKLIST-Required CG and/or EPA FOSC Documentation
	Technical Literature
	Community Relations Plan
	Newspaper Articles
	Documents sent to persons on the community relations mailing list and associated date when sent
	Community relations mailing list (individual names and addresses of members of the general public which are on the community relations mailing list should NOT be included here. These should be placed in the confidential portion of the record file.)
	Documentation of Public meetings
	Response to comments from states and other federal agencies
	Affidavits containing relevant factual information not contained elsewhere in the record file
	Index to all documents
	Documentation of state involvement
OTHER DOCUMENTATION – Related to the response – but not enforcement documents	
	Documents identifying owner/operator or other PRPs
	104(e) / 3007 information request letters
	Response to 104(3) / 3007 information request letters
	Notice letters and PRP response to notice letters
	Administrative orders or COTP Orders
	Consent decrees

7130.2 Federal Special Team Contact Information

ORGANIZATION & CONTACT	CONTACT INFORMATION	
National Response Center 24-hour Spill Reporting	Phone: 1-800-424-8802	
California State Warning Center 24-hour reporting	800-852-7550 or 916-845-8911	
US Coast Guard Special Teams		
Pacific Strike Team Coast Guard Island Building 54A, Novato, CA,	Phone:	415.883.3311
	Fax:	415.883.7814
USCG National Strike Force Coordination Center	Phone:	252.331.6000 or 919-331-6000
1461 US Hwy 17 North Elizabeth City, NC 27909	Fax:	252.331.6012/6013 or 919-331-6012/6013
	Duty Officer:	1-800-999-6710 PIN: 9949783
National Pollution Fund Center 4200 Wilson Blvd., Suite 1000 Arlington, VA 22203-1804	Phone:	202-493-6700
	FAX:	202-493-4900
Public Information Assist Team NSFCC 1461 US Hwy 17 North Elizabeth City, NC 27909	Phone:	919-331-6000
	Fax:	919-331-6012/6013
USEPA Environmental Response Team ERT- West (Las Vegas) 4220 S. Maryland Pkwy., Bldg. D, Suite 800, Las Vegas, NV 89110	24 Hour: Phone: Primary POC: email:	732-321-6660 702-784-8003 Dennisses Valdes valdes.dennisses@epa.gov
ATSDR Emergency Response Team	24-Hour:	404-498-0120
DOE NEST	24-Hour:	202-586-8100 (Ask for the Emergency Response Officer)
FEMA US&R	24 Hour Number: Fax Number: Primary Point of Contact:	(202) 646-4600 202-646-4684 Peter Smalley, WMD Program Specialist peter.smalley@dhs.gov
FBI HMRU	Agency Main Number:	703-632-7975
OSHA HRT	Agency Main Number:	801-524-7900
USACE Rapid Response (RR)	USACE Operations Center (24/7):	202-767-1001
POISON CONTROL	Phone:	800-872-5111
CHEMTREC -	24-hour service Phone:	800-424-9300
U.S. Department of Energy Radiological Assistance Program	Phone:	630-252-4800 (24-hours)

CA Highway Patrol (CHP)		911
CA Dept of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	24 Hr Hotline	916-255-6504
CA Dept of Transportation (CALTRANS)		
CA Div of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR)	Cypress office	714-816-6847
CA Dept of Fish & Game, Office of Spill Prevention & Response (OSPR)	24 Hr Phone	916-358-1300
CA Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) or (PUC)		
CA State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)		
CA Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)		
CA State Lands Commission		
CA Dept of Pesticide Regulation (DPR)		

7140 Protective Actions

7140.1 Introduction

When a circumstance exists where a hazardous atmosphere may place the public in danger, there are **two** main options available to emergency responders:

1. Evacuation; or
2. **Sheltering-In-Place** (also known as in-place protection).

The Unified Command may have to decide whether an evacuation of an area or a sheltering in-place is warranted. The need to take some form of protective action is a decision that must be determined quickly and often with a lack of definitive data to assist the decision-makers.

Evacuations have the benefit of removing impacted individuals from the area, but may result in a greater exposure than by allowing the individuals to remain in a protected area within the exposure zone.

Sheltering-In-Place activities operate on the theory that toxic vapors pass over structures without moving inside them. Research and accident investigations indicate that staying indoors may provide safe haven during toxic cloud releases; however, sustained continuous releases may eventually filter into a structure and endanger the occupants.

7140.2 Which to chose?

To choose either **evacuation** or **sheltering in-place**, the following information should be obtained:

The hazardous material(s) involved, its (their) characteristics, amount, condition, configuration location, level of certainty of information, and other relevant data;

The effect of present and predicted meteorological conditions on the control and movement of hazardous materials and feasibility of protective actions;

The capability to communicate with both the population at risk and emergency response personnel during and after the emergency;

The capabilities and resources of the response organizations to implement, control, monitor, and terminate the protective action;

The population at risk and its capability and resources to implement the recommended protective action; and

The time factors involved in the emergency and their effect on the selected protective action.

7140.3 Authority

In California, the authority to close an area is generally vested in persons with certain **peace officer** powers or the **local health officer**, by authority of Section 409.5 (a) and (c) of the California Penal Code.

Public highways may be closed for the protection of the public by the department of Public Works, the California Highway Patrol, the county board of supervisors, police departments, or the sheriff's office by authority of various sections of the California Vehicle and Streets and Highways Codes.

In situations where the Governor has declared a State of Emergency or local government has declared a local emergency, the appropriate official may authorize an evacuation as according to provisions of the California Government Code.

In some instances, specific state or local agencies, in conjunction with a court order, may be empowered to close or isolate an area.

The question of who actually orders an evacuation may be decided on a case-by-case basis. Issues to be considered are the ownership of the property; the level, type, and impact of the problem; operating agreements or plans; applicable court orders; statutory authorities; and any overlapping responsibilities. It is quite likely that concurrent, and perhaps even conflicting, responsibilities exist and should be worked out by mutual agreement. For more information, refer to OES' guidance document "*Legal Guidelines for Controlling Movement of People and Property During an Emergency*".

7140.4 Termination

Similarly, the power to terminate an evacuation may be concurrent with several entities and it would be possible for those entities to have differing opinions and considerations as to when and where an area needs to be closed or to remain closed. Theoretically, one entity might terminate the closure and another re-institute it because of its particular concerns. This would be possible whenever concurrent powers are involved and where no operating agreement or plan defining those types or command decisions has been adopted by all of the concerned parties. The preferred method of initiating and terminating an evacuation is through NIMS ICS processes under a Unified Command.

7150 Public Information and Emergency Alert System

7150.1 Media Right to Access

In exercising their First Amendment rights, duly authorized representatives of the media (any news service, newspaper, or radio or television station or network) are allowed to enter a closed area, according to the California Penal Code § 409.5 (d).

All reasonable efforts should be made to accommodate members of the media in their collection of the news; however, “upon determination by authorized personnel (409.5 of the Penal Code authorizes more than just police to close areas) that unrestricted access of press representatives to a disaster site will interfere with emergency operations, restrictions on media access may be imposed for only so long and only to such extent as is necessary to prevent actual interference, and members of the press must be accommodated with whatever limited access to site may be afforded without interference [Leiserson v. City of San Diego (Appellate.4 Dist.1986)].”

Further, “a sheriff has a statutory duty to enforce the laws of the state and maintain public order and safety, and such duty implicitly carries authority to limit public access to certain events, including discretion to permit or not permit press and reporters to cross police lines [Los Angeles Free Press, Inc. v. City of Los Angeles (1970)].” Members of the media should be aware that any personnel and/or equipment exiting the Exclusion Zone (Hot Zone) may be subject to decontamination. Access may also be restricted if a site is determined to be a crime scene.

7150.2 Emergency Public Information Checklist

The following Emergency Public Information (EPI) Checklist is specific to hazardous material incidents and should be considered in addition to the basic EPI Checklist within a jurisdiction’s emergency plan. EPI actions are initially taken by the on scene IO Team, using personnel assigned by the primary responding agency (additional EPI Staff may be requested from the jurisdiction). The EPI staff at the Emergency Operating Center (EOC) will be mobilized depending on the extent of the hazard. Media should be briefed periodically throughout the year on hazardous material incident response procedures and related EPI procedures.

Sample News Media Releases can be found in Attachment 8 of the Tool Kit.

NOTE: According to ICS, all press releases **must** be cleared through the on-scene Incident Commander/Unified Command! The EOC Manager is authorized to release information about EOC issues only.

Unidentified Material

- ☐ If the incident is in a heavy traffic area and alternate routes are available, notify media (radio) and request frequent announcements of instructions to avoid the area (coordinate announcements with responding law agency).
- ☐ Notify media with full explanation as soon as material has been identified (clear with Incident Commander and technical adviser to avoid unduly alarming or confusing the public).
- ☐ If traffic will not impede response efforts, simply respond to media inquiry as necessary.

Low Hazard/Confined Incident (No General Evacuation)

- ❑ If appropriate, notify media (primarily radio) that incident has occurred. Indicate alternate routes for traffic and request frequent announcements of instructions to avoid the area.
 - • Indicate nature of incident and precautions for the public.
 - • Release hotline number for public inquiries (if available and staffed).
 - • Indicate response agencies involved (coordinate with response agency IOs), cleanup efforts underway, and time frame for resumption of normal traffic patterns, if known.

High Hazard Incident (General Evacuation Requested/Mandatory)

- Release all of the above information.
 - Release evacuation instructions to media (radio). Use established **Emergency Alert System (EAS)** procedures as appropriate.
 - Release mass care information when known (coordinate with the care and Shelter Branch at the incident and the American Red Cross).
 - Have medical/technical spokesperson(s) available to describe the nature of the toxic substance, possible symptoms, and precautions for the public to take.
- ❑ Hold media briefing(s) at scene where Incident Commander and medical/technical spokesperson can answer media questions. Arrange for Emergency Manager to hold similar media briefings at the EOC if needed. Spokespersons should be prepared to answer questions similar to those listed below. Suggested responses or cautions are given in quotations:
1. How many deaths/injuries are there? Any property damage?
 2. What response agencies are involved?
 3. Why was evacuation ordered? Why wasn't evacuation ordered? Number of persons evacuated.
 4. What are the long-term effects on people and the environment? Note: Long-term studies have not been done on most chemicals. Be careful not to speculate.
 5. What chemicals are involved? How toxic are they? What symptoms are produced? What are their normal uses? What precautions should residents take?
 6. What company/agency is involved? Is legal action being considered? Unless a definite Yes or No answer is known, do not speculate. Indicate "I don't know at this time," or "That would be the responsibility of the _____ and I can't answer for them."
 7. Has the company been involved in any other incidents recently?
 8. Does this jurisdiction have a plan for response to such incidents? If not, why? If so, how did it work? Answer honestly. If there are areas for improvement needed, or if more time is required to fully evaluate response procedures used, indicate so.
 9. What hazardous material incident training is required for your response personnel? How could similar incidents be avoided in the future? Do not speculate. "This is a subject all the agencies involved, including the _____ company, will be delving into during the next few months. We all want to avoid incidents of this type if at all possible."

7160 Scenarios

7160.1 Abandoned Barrel/Drum

Scenario: A barrel/drum is stranded on the shoreline, found floating in the water, or is abandoned within the CG AOR. It may/may not be marked or placarded.

Authority: In general, a stranded barrel/drum on the shoreline, floating in the water, or abandoned should be under the state/local response authority, however, due to funding and lack of personnel, the CG is often called upon to respond or refer for appropriate action.

Pertinent Considerations:

- ☐ Initially, barrel contents are unknown and therefore considered hazardous. Barrel or drum may or may not be placarded correctly; must assume that there is substantial or imminent danger to public health or the environment until proven otherwise.
- ☐ Must ascertain if drum/barrel is empty.
- ☐ Must ascertain if drum/barrel is leaking.

Appropriate Response Actions:

- ☐ **Secure the Scene:** Isolate and evacuate the surrounding area. It is not known what the potential hazard is, so you must consider the drum/barrel to be a potential hazard in terms of fire/explosion and health effects upon exposure. Do not walk into or touch any spilled material or gaseous cloud.
- ☐ **Assess the Situation:**
 - o Is there a fire, a spill, or a leak?
 - o What are the weather conditions?
 - o What is the terrain like?
 - o Who/what is at risk? People, property, or the environment?
 - o What actions should be taken? Is evacuation necessary? Is diking necessary? What resources (human and equipment) are required and readily available?
 - o What can be done immediately?
- ☐ **Notification and Activation** of the National Response Center, state and local agencies per the Area Contingency Plan, and CG Response personnel. Notification and/or activation of Special Teams may be required if situation exceeds local contractor capability, and convene incident-specific RRT.
- ☐ **Obtain Help:** Contract for hazardous substance sampling and composition identification using BOA contractors.

☐ **Direct and Monitor** removal activities of contractor(s) to ensure waste is properly manifested and transported. Once the composition and hazard potential is known, the CERCLA response can continue along the standard procedures, including steps to identify the PRP and cost recovery issues.

7160.2 Containerized Facility Incident

In this scenario, the CG could be activated to a container facility, also known as a container freight station, for a CERCLA or FWPCA Hazardous Substance incident that impacts the coastal zone or involves a release beyond the capabilities of local and state authorities. In either case, the CG would be the initial Incident Commander / FOSC for the CERCLA/FWPCA incident to ensure the stabilization and initial removal process. Local first responders will also be on scene.

Scenario: For this scenario, a container being handled by a “lowboy” marrying a 20-foot standard ISO container to a chassis has a mechanical malfunction and the container holding hazardous chemicals drops. The container ruptures and spills some of the contents of the container. The chemical substances in the container are packaged in chemical drums holding liquid chemicals (55-gallon drums) and cardboard drums holding dry hazardous chemicals. The container yard is on a paved area adjacent to the waterfront and the liquid chemicals released run off the container facility surface into the river via a short expanse of 50 yards of marsh.

The container facility proprietor immediately notifies the COTP, as well as, the local ports authority. In addition, local authorities (fire, police, and EMS) are alerted to the situation.

Based on visible inspection, the container facility proprietor estimates approximately 4 damaged drums spilled their liquid contents consisting of Class 3 flammable liquids. The dry chemical drums appear to be intact, but are being wetted by other ruptured drums inside the container. The dry chemicals are Class 9 HAZMAT. The facility proprietor and his 3 facility personnel have evacuated to the entrance of the container facility, a distance of about 100 yards from the damaged container, due to the fumes from the spill being overpowering. The ruptured container fell against the side of another container also holding HAZMAT.

Authority: Due to the coastal zone and/or waterways being directly affected, the CG assumes the role as the lead Unified Commander / FOSC. CG has responsibilities under the NCP / National Response Framework to ensure the public health and welfare and that of the environment from the cargo that has been released and that continues to release into the nearby marsh and riverway.

Pertinent Considerations:

☐ CG sends an emergency response team to secure and ensure that the site is stabilized. The facility proprietor should be able to provide documents pertinent to the subject container.

☐ Initially, drum/barrel contents are assumed unknown. The HAZMAT documentation can be used to make an initial presumption of the contents of the container(s). Reliance on the veracity of documentation should be based on further information available from the spill site. Does it look like the material listed? Is it reacting as the listed material is supposed to react? Until initial sampling concludes, the material is assumed to be what is listed on the transportation documentation. The container should be properly marked

and placarded in addition to the information provided by supporting documentation. All necessary contingency precautions should be maintained.

☐ Must ascertain if the container is stabilized.

☐ Must ascertain the status of chemical drums inside the dropped container, i.e., although there is the immediate concern for the flammable liquid entering the waterway, the situation could worsen depending on the state of drums, both liquid and dry, inside the container.

☐ Immediately ascertain potential ramifications / consequences of the mixing of the two materials with each other and present environmental constituents. Obtain scientific support to help make this determination.

☐ Although there should be manifest information on this container, CG should obtain a complete copy of the cargo manifest for the shipment of this container (if available) and the bill of lading to determine what was described as inside the container. Contact the shipper and/or consignee if appropriate, as well as, the 24-hour point of contact for the HAZMAT listed on the transport documentation.

☐ The manifest contains the U.N. number, the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) codes, and packing group for each container. The Bill of Lading should also have the appropriate 24-hour emergency contact information for the individual chemicals in each drum.

☐ The International Maritime Dangerous Goods Declaration form should be obtained from the shipping line transporting the container. This form contains information on:

- The cargo classification,
- Required packaging,
- Marking labeling and placarding,
- All documentation required for transportation of the cargo,
- Stowage requirements,
- Quantity limitations, and
- Exceptions.

☐ The manifest should also contain information on the containers carrying dangerous goods or hazardous substances will also contain the MSDS number and the other documents and invoices that contain the CAS number for the cargo. This information should be requested immediately.

Appropriate Response Actions:

- **Secure the Scene:** Isolate the container until the cargo is stabilized. If it is not known what the potential hazard is, you must consider the scenario to be a potential hazard in terms of fire/explosion and health effects upon exposure.
- **Assess the Situation:**
 - Check remaining drums and the path to the waterway to determine if there is a fire, a spill, or a leak?
 - What are the weather conditions?
 - Are the other containers in the vicinity secured?
 - Who/what is at risk? People, property, or the environment?
 - What actions should be taken? What resources (human and equipment) are required and readily available?
 - What can be done immediately?
- **Notification and Activation** of the National Response Center, Sector Command Center, state and local agencies per the Area Contingency Plan, and CG Response personnel. Notification and/or activation of activation of Special Teams may be required if situation exceeds local contractor capability, and convene incident-specific RRT.
- Request Strike Team assistance to provide technical assistance, site safety, and possible air monitoring.
- Contact the facility proprietor, the shipper, and the consignee regarding the chemicals;
- **Obtain Help:** Ensure that facility proprietor has contracted an environmental contractor to handle the situation; if not, issue an Administrative Order or take over the response.
- Consult with Special teams and the Regional Response Team on best practices for removal and cleanup, if necessary. In this scenario, CG will be FOSC. Selection of cleanup techniques relating to contaminated soil in the pathway to the water should be coordinated with the relevant state and EPA remediation personnel. If soil removal is selected, removal to the degree that further remediation is unnecessary may be time and cost effective. If remediation is likely after emergency removal is completed, contamination levels triggering referral for remediation should be established. Transfer to State / EPA for any needed final remediation should be documented by letter.

7200 Weapons of Mass Destruction

Refer to Appendix XV of the [REGIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN](#).

7300 Radiological Weapons

Refer to Appendix XVI of the [REGIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN](#).

7400 Response Assets

This section identifies response organizations, beginning with region-wide (generally nongovernmental) organizations. These include chemical mutual-aid organizations, individual companies with response units, and information sources. Then county and municipal organizations are listed, spreadsheet-style, with the applicable home county, which is usually the NIMS Operational Area, listed on each page

Included with each response unit entry is a FIREScope description of that unit's capability. FIREScope is the Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies, a mutual-aid organization originally based on fire response, but also involved with NIMS ICS implementation and hazmat response.

Their hazmat-response unit descriptions are as follows:

	HAZMAT COMPANY TYPE I	HAZMAT COMPANY TYPE II
Capability:	Unknown Chemical Entry	Known Chemical Entry
PPE Level:	Level "A" (fully encapsulated suiting)	Level "B" (splash suiting w/SCBAs)
Equipment:	All of Type II company equipment, plus: Chemical references Computer air modeling Capabilities for sampling Special detection & monitoring (combustible monitoring gas/oxygen concentration/radiological/pH/heat sensing/oxidation)	In-suit communications
	Chemical-hazard categorizing Plugging & patching (vapor)	Plugging & patching (liquid only) diking, absorption, neutralization
	Large leak intervention	
Personnel:	5*	5*

* At least one company member trained to minimum level of Assistant Safety Officer, Hazmat (ICS-HM-222-5).

7410 Regional Resources

CHEMTREC (Emer: 1-800-424-9300, Nonemer: 1-800-262-8200) -

A 24-hour public service of the Chemical Manufacturers' Association; can provide:

- (1) Immediate emergency action information for spill, leak, exposure, or fire control measures;

- (2) precautionary information;
- (3) assistance in identification of a hazardous substance if the manufacturer is known or if shipping papers are present; and,
- (4) immediate notification of manufacturers or shippers through their emergency contacts or notification of industry mutual-aid networks.

CHEMTREC can also assist with the following specific actions:

- (1) They operate the National Poison Antidote Center (NPAC) with immediate information of most known poisons and communications to all major hospitals.
- (2) They can contact the chemical manufacturer for detailed technical information, and, in some cases, activation of the manufacturer's response team.
- (3) They can contact carriers for technical information, waybill or cargo manifest printouts, and some carriers can assist with chemical- and wreckage-removal operations.
- (4) While the Chlorine Emergency Plan (CHLOREP) is organized by the Chlorine
- (5) Institute, it is activated by CHEMTREC

CHEMICAL COMPANIES WITH ASSISTANCE OR INFORMATION RESOURCES

CA National Guard 9 th Civil Support Team	Will assist with identification, response methods, and safety zone establishment for a HAZMAT/WMD incident. Has the ability to conduct level A entry to a hazardous environment.
AMERICAN CYANAMIDE 201-835-3100 (24 hours)	Will assist & provide information on their products.
B.A.S.F. WYANDOTTE 313-282-3300	Will provide information on their products.
DOW CHEMICAL CO. 517-636-4400	Will assist & provide information on their products, advise available for chlorine incidents.
DU PONT 302-774-7500	Will assist & provide information on their products, advice & response available for chlorine & hydrogen fluoride incidents on or off site.
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS ASSOCIATION 513-961-9300	Will provide information on pesticides.
Southern California Industrial Mutual Aid Organization	A non-profit member owned corporation combining the fire-fighting, rescue, oil spill and hazardous material response capabilities of the refining, petrochemical and aero

(SCIMO) (800) 996-8882	space industries in Southern California. Will provide cooperative assistance and expertise for all kinds of emergencies - both natural and man-made.
UNION CARBIDE 212-551-2345	Will assist & provide information on their products.

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